WALLACK'S THEATRE-" The World." NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition. 7TH REGIMENT ARMORY—Music Festival.

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE. SPRING has come, and if you wish Boots, shoes, Gatters and Slippers for Ladies, Misses, Gentlemen and Youths, good articles, popular prices, patronise Miller & Co., 26 West 14th-st.

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## New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1881. .

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The members of the Parnell party in the British House of Commons have resolved to leave the House in a body when the voting on the Land bill begins. — Twenty persons are in prison in Constantinople awaiting trial complicity in the murder of Abdul Aziz. == Lord Granville has replied to Mr. Lowell's proposal for a copyright treaty. The steamer Faraday was to begin the laying of a new transatlantic cable yesterday. === Mr. Gladstone has announced in Parliament that he will move on Monday that a National monument be erected to Lord Beaconsfield in Westminster Abbey.

DOMESTIC.-The United States Senate yesterday confirmed the Chinese treaties; also a large number of nominations, including that of William Walter Phelps as Minister to Austria. === The President yesterday withdrew from the Senate the nominais for Federal offices in New-York, except that of Judge Robertson. === In the State Senate the Hell Gate Pilotage bill was passed; in the Assembly the Committee on Commerce and Navigation made a preliminary report relative to the Dock Department investigation; the Committee on Public Health reported on the Oleomargarine bill. = == Five directors of the First National Bank of Newark were indicted at Trenton yesterday, for conspiracy and falsification of the bank's books. \_\_\_\_ Matthew Vassar and brother have presented to Vassar College a Home for Old Men, with a handsome endowment. - The Duke of Sutherland visited tha Indian training school at Carlisle, Penn., yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Mme. Ambre is said still to be in this city. ==== George William Curtis addressed the Civil Service Reform Association last night, ...... A suit was begun against Dr. Sayre yesterday for alleged malpractice. - The loss of the steamer Belsize was reported. —— Professor H. S. Carbar Rectured on "The Fourth State of Matter." == Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 87.15. Stocks active, higher, feverish and fluctuating, closing unsettled and irregularly weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indieate warmer and partly cloudy or cloudy weather, with occasional light rain. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 59°; lowest, 45°; average, 5178°.

All the treaties were ratified by the Senate in a single session. The vote on the Chinese immigration treaty was almost unanimous. although the debate occupied three hours. A vexatious question is thus taken out of the politics of the Pacific Coast. The Morocco Convention has received the consent of all the Governments represented in the Conference, and the final ratifications can now be ex-

Murray Hill has its landmarks as well as Pearl-st. and Bowling Green. The quaintest of them are two frame houses in Lexingtonave., which are described in another column, and with the old-fashioned portraits on the walls and the interesting associations of the families who have occupied them, very charming interiors they make. But their hour has gone by. May day has brought destruction upon them. A little while, and brownstone and brick will bury the landmarks out of sight and mind.

The wickedest block in New-York is doomed. The group of grogshops and dancehouses in Houston-st., known for many years as Murderers' Row, is to give place to a substantial pile of brick and mortar. During the Civil War it was the headquarters of the despicable trade of bounty brokerage, and at all times it has been the haunt of counterfeiters, thieves and cut-throats-the vilest of the city's vile. One by one the plague-spots of metropolitan crime are disappearing. Sometimes it is Christian charity that builds on the old foundations, as in Paradise Square, where the brewery stood. Generally it is business enterprise that replaces the rookeries with handsome salesrooms.

The Democrats never lose an opportunity for upholding fraud-in town, State or Nation. A bill invalidating a crooked Aldermanic election in Troy encounters the passionate resistance of the minority in the Assembly, and is only passed after their obstructive resources are exhausted. The election might have been held by the Democrats in South Carolinh, so unscrupulous were the methods, so glaring the frauds, The ballot-box was not only crammed, but over-stuffed, and the illegal surplus was drawn out by a Democratic inspector, who, with eyes bundaged, was able to discriminate between Republican and Democratic ballots. This was the scandal which the Democratic

scenes which were enacted one of them succeeded beyond his expectations in abashing even his own political associates with his blackguardism. The Republicans made a firm | that portion of the party in the State who have stand for an honest count, and carried their point.

The comparative table of receipts from the sale of postal cards, stamped envelopes and postage stamps in twenty-five of the main offices during the first quarter of 1880 and 1881 shows the rapidity with which this department of the National Government is becoming self-sustaining. It will not be long before the expenditures of the entire postal system will be wholly met by the surplus revenues of the great centres of population. Experience has shown that every extension of postal facilities in the metropolis swells the revenues of the office. We hope that the day is not far distant when collections and deliveries can be made as frequently in New-York as in London.

Mr. Parnell's followers have adopted a policy of silence and evacuation. When the Land bill is read the second time they will not vote, but will leave the House in a body. Mernwhile, they will do all the mischief they can by proposing irrational amendments and debating them as long as they are allowed to do so. Fortunately, the Government majority is so compact and the Conservatives are finding it so hard to pull themselves together on this question, that the movements of the Third party are of slight importance. If the Ministry had not been confident that their measure was safe in the Commons, Mr. Dillon might not have been arrested when he was. The votes of the Parnellites are not needed, and their opposition does the Government more good than

The Queen's wishes in respect to Lord Beaconsfield are respected by the Liberal Ministry. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville have announced that they will take steps next week to provide a suitable monument in Westminster Abbey commemorative of "his rare and splendid gifts" and "devoted labors in Parliament and great offices of State." So that Lord Beaconsfield, although buried as quietly as Sir Robert Peel, Lord Derby and Lord Russell, and not borne to his last resting place with the pomp and ceremony lavished upon the remains of Lord Palmerston and the Duke of Wellington, will share the glory of Chatham, Pitt, Fox and Canning. But the costliest of monuments will not silence the biographers of the future. How has it been with Charles James Fox in this year of grace? If the present generation forgets, the next will remember the baneful influence which a policy of adventure abroad and inaction at home exercised upon Lord Beaconsfield's country and party.

The confirmation by the Senate yesterday of the nomination of the Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps to be Minister to Austria completes one of the best appointments which have been made of late years in our foreign service. Mr. Phelps is an American and a Republican of the best sort; with an educated conscience and a sense of civic duty which, combined with his brilliant abilities, render him a most efficient and valuable public servant. He has never allowed his private interests or his elegant and cultured tastes to interfere with the proper demands of his country or his party upon his time and labor; but, unlike many of our politicians, he has never uttered a word which he did not believe, and has never discriminated between friend and adversary in his searching but courteous criticism. In his new field of service, his success is assured by his wide knowledge of the world and of public law, and the polished and genial society of Vienna will gain much by the addition of a diplomatist so accomplished, and at the same time so straightforward and so sincere.

A SIGNIFICANT STEP. President Garfield sent a message to the Senate

yesterday withdrawing the nominations made several weeks ago for the New-York Marshalships and District Attorneyships, and for the Collectorship of the Port of Buffalo. The gentlemen nominated for these places are all personal friends and political supporters of Senator Conkling. Their selection was in pursuance of what at the time seemed the wise plan of giving representation in prominent official positions to all sections of the Republican party in the State of New-York. With the utmost good faith and an earnest desire to put aside the old factional dissensions which have weakened the New-York Republicans, as things of the past, to be buried and forgotten, the Administration made its first nominations in this State from among the men conspicuonsly identified with the Conkling element. It made an open-handed proffer of harmony and good feeling, not stingily and gradgingly, but with hearty generosity, giving half a dozen of the best offices in the State to men who had faithfully followed Mr. Conkling's fortunes and were recognized as his active lieutenants. Then a single nomination was made from the element which does not follow Mr. Conkling's leadership-the element which triumphed in the Chicago Convention and made General Garfield President.

What followed is known to every one The proffer of harmony and good feeling was rudely repelled by Mr. Conkling. The nomination of Judge Robertson was de nonnced as an act of perfidy toward him. A war was begun upon the President and a persistent attempt made to divide the slender Republican majority in the Senate by organizing an anti-Administration faction in that body The President is not a man to seek a quarrel Indeed he is patient and long-suffering to a fault, as are most men of genuine staying courage, but nobody who knows him has ever doubted that he would resist if crowded too hard. The question must have arisen in his mind many times during the past few weeks, how long he was bound by his sense of magnanimity to uphold Mr. Conkling's friends, while the Senator and they too, behind the back of their protector, were striking at him. He waited a long time for some signs of returning good-sense and good-temper from Mr. Corkling, but nothing came to his ears but bitter words and threats. At last, it would seem, he has concluded that the business of peace and harmony is a partnership arrangement in which one side cannot be required to furnish all the capital of condescension and kindness while the other puts in only misrepre-

sentation and abuse. We do not understand that the withdrawal of the names of Measrs. Woodford, Tenney, Payn, McDougall and Tyler means any intention on the part of the Administration to proscribe any Republican element or to encourage any form of factional strife. It would seem to signify only this-that while Mr. Conkling has declared open hostilities against the Administration, and boasts that he will effect the rejection of Judge Robertson's nomination, the President thinks it desirable that the result of this attack should be known before the other New-York places are filled. It may be necessary, in case a sufficient number of Senators should

reject this absolutely unobjectionable candidate, to make some further arrangement as to other offices to satisfy the just expectations of not surrendered their free will wholly to Mr. Conkling. The next move must come from the Senator and his friends, and it must be made in the Senate. The pilgrimages of yesterday from the east to the west end of Pennsylvania-ave. to induce the President to abdicate a portion of his functions in favor of one angry Senator were unavailing. It will be useless to repeat them. The proper objective point is Mr. Conkling. Let his friends in the Senate turn to him with the advice heretofore suggested. If he wants to put himself in a graceful and advantageous position and at the same time harmonize all sections of the party in this State, let him rise in the Senate and move the confirmation of Judge Robertson. That will settle the whole difficulty-a difficulty, let it always be remembered, which is wholly of his own creation.

THE CONTRACTORS' PLEA.

Should the plea upon which the friends of General Brady propose to justify the operations of that gentleman in the matter of the Star contracts and excuse the acts of the contractors themselves be established as a precedent, it will be liable to create something of a revolution in the conduct of criminal trials. The defence is a justification of the contractors upon the ground that they were solicited to commit the offences with which they are charged by the present President of the United States, and that part of the money obtained from the Government upon fraudulent contracts was contributed toward the expenses of his election. The solicitation consists in his having written a letter in which he said Please say to Brady that I hope he will give us all the assistance possible." The defence contains one or two far-fetched inferences assumptions; but these gentlemen and can draw an inference more easily, if possible, than they can an order on the Treasury, and at much less expense to the Government. It is not so difficult to draw an inference as it is a mail wagon. It is not impossible that General Garfield may have meant something else than money contributions when he expressed the hope in August of last year that Brady would render his own party some assistance in the important election then pending in his own State of Indiana. And it is quite possible that, even if he referred to money contributions, he did not mean to suggest that they be raised by robbery, or assessments on dishonest contractors. But Mr. Brady's superserviceable friends

jump to the conclusion that General Garfield knew what kind of a man Brady was, what kind of contractors he had under him to draw on, and by what methods they were making money. It is a somewhat violent assumption, or rather a series of them. And it virtually gives away the case by attempting to show that the guilt of the offenders is shared by persons in high place. The assumption is that General Garfield must have meant money when he spoke of "assistance," and that he must have known that the money had been or was to be procured by dishonest means. The hitch in this theory is that the fraudulent nature of the Star route contracts and the collusion of General Brady with the contractors were not so notorious that General Garfield was necessarily | be promptly embraced. cognizant of the actual facts in the case. It was not so impossible as these gentlemen assume it to have been for a man in General Garfield's position to believe that the contracts were fair and honest, the contractors upright business men, and Brady innocent of any collusion with them. Brady's friends assume too much when they infer that General Garfield was aware of the character of the contractors, the nature and circumstances of the contracts, and Brady's official connection with them. Another hitch in the defence is that the action of President Garfield since the Star route contracts were uncovered, so far from furnishing any warrant for the belief that he had previous knowledge of them, is almost proof positive that he could not have known of them,

least of all given them any countenance. If, however, this line of defence is to gain currency, we submit that the solicitors of subscriptions for public objects, and even the passers of contribution boxes in our churches, will have to exercise unusual care hereafter. It will be necessary for them to know all about the men from whom they solicit subscriptions or to whom they pass the contribution-box. If, for instance, the subscribers to the proposed Tammany Hall monument to Jefferson are to come into court and justify pocketpicking and burglary on the ground that they have been solicited by the Hon. Augustus Schell to assist in the erection of this monument, it will stand Mr. Schell in hand to be a little careful whom he invites to contribute. And the men who pass the contribution-plate n'church will do well to require a certificate of character from each worshipper who drops a nickel on it, lest the donor go out and levy an involuntary assessment upon the first citizen he meets for the amount disbursed in charity. If any fellow charged with stealing may come into court and say, "This 'ere deacon set me on to it by passin' a contri-'bution box to me when he must have known 'I couldn't get no money 'cept stealin' it,' there will have to be an end put to promiscuous passing of contribution boxes. We do not apprehend, however, that it will come to The contractors' plea will not be accepted. They were not so well known as they think they were.

HOW TO EXTEND AMERICAN TRADE.

The last annual report of our Consul at Manchester, Mr. Albert D. Shaw, has been reprinted in that city, and attracts considerable attention from the local press because of its practical advice to Americans as to the most effective way of getting a market in England for our manufactures and agricultural products. The Daily Post says Mr. Shaw's report "is a careful study of how the great industrial centre in which he is stationed may be turned to account; how its money may be "attracted by American goods; bow its ex-'cellences may be copied by American capitalists. There is no disguise about this." It thinks the document should stimulate the English Government and the English public to prepare for American competition. 'is room in the world for the industries "of both nations," says The Post, "but "we do not intend to sit down by smoke-"less furnaces and silent workshops." The Courier thinks the report calculated to promote gloom in the Lancashire factory districts, but consoles itself with the reflection that it "may be of value in stimulating our manufacturers to new exertions, and guarding our various trades against the encroachments of the foreign competitors who use our markets while refusing us a similar privilege in theirs."

The portion of the report of most interest here is that which makes suggestions as to the quality and preparation of goods designed for the English market and the extension of Amerlegislators made their own. In the disorderly follow Mr. Conkling in his reckless course to lican trade by copying the English system of

branch houses and partnership arrangements between home and foreign firms. Mr. Shaw says there is a vast market in Great Britain for various kinds of American manufactures, especially for such as are chiefly made of wood, and thinks that to develop this market it is only necessary to make a careful study of the taste and requirements of the people and then make what they demand. Cheapness is not as much an object in English markets as excellence, really first-class productions being sure of sale provided the styles are popular and the quality uniformly good. The folly of sending poor goods to England is well illustrated by an incident in the Consul's own experience. Having tried the canned soups put up by a Boston house, and found them excellent, he ordered a small supply at the request of two English friends their use, but was greatly put out afterward to learn that the soups they received were of an inferior quality-" shockingly weak "and thin," one of the friends said, "evi-"dently having been made where vegetables, "chickens, mutton, etc., were scarce and water "very abundant," The Boston house, by deteriorating the quality of its goods, failed to secure a large and permanent English trade.

Speaking of staple American export products, Mr. Shaw says that our cheese is in good demand, but much of it goes first into the hands of unscrupulous wholesale dealers who resell it as English cheese. So it is with American hams. The demand for American butter would be greatly increased, he thinks, if attention were paid by our exporters to procuring for shipment a fresh-made lightlysalted article and making arrangements in England to put it speedily upon the retail market.

Next to sending excellent and honest goods adapted to British tastes and wants, the essential thing to secure for Americans a profitable trade in Great Britain, the Consul says, is to imitate the English system of forming partner ships wherever it is intended to make a push to introduce their manufactures. This is a piece of good advice which does not apply to our trade with England alone. The same report comes from competent American observers Mexico, where the English and Germans now almost monopolize the trade in imported nanufactured goods by means of their local branch houses, which cultivate the merchants and study the wants of the people. plan in England," says Consul Shaw, " is to send out well-trained experts as partners in distant foreign houses, and through their "local knowledge and influence the right sort of manufactures are furnished. It will take time and study and patience to establish such a connection for American manufacturers, but this is the proper system, beyond question, which must be adopted before our excellent manufacturers can compete on anything like even terms with those of other countries already possessing this kind of trade connection.

Here are points that can profitably be studied by our leading manufacturers and export merchants. We are at the beginning of an epoch of great activity and productiveness in all branches of industry. Our products are more and more sought for in other countries. To make the most of this friendly feeling toward American wares by business sagacity, enterprise and commercial honesty is the opportunity which should

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There was brisk discussion in the Assembly lately, over Mr. Sheldon's bill to compel foreign insurance companies to waive the right to be sued in Federal Courts. Mr. Alvord said "Pass it by all means. Our merchants cannot afford appeals to the Supreme Court at Wash-Mr. Dayton and Mr. Callinan were sure it would be unconstitutional. "I knew an pany offered 40 per cent, threatening to carry the case to the Supreme Court. He fought the case through and won it; collected the whole sum; but the expense ruined him." And then half a dozen members gave various versions of what has been decided on the right of foreign corporation to remove a suit against it perplexed; for the distinction taken in certain cases carried up from Wisconsin is too minute States, has laws imposing restrictions on for-eign companies desiring to make insurances within her borders. One of these restrictions was that every such company must subscribe and file a written engagement to waive any right it might have to ask that suits brought against it in a Wisconsin court should be renoved into a Federal one. A company which had filed such an agreement was sued, and made application, notwithstanding the writing it had filed, to have the suit removed. This was a clear breach of the stipulation; but the Supreme Court said that the stipulation could not be enforced. Parties have the right to resort to the Federal Courts in the cases allowed by the National laws, and a State statute assuming to prevent their doing so is vaid. No doubt it was this decision which gave rise to the opinion expressed in the Albany debate, that the bill would be unconstitutional.

But this decision was not the end of the Wisconsin controversy. As other companies seemed disposed to take a similar course and repudiate their written promise, when strong him of the counter-move of revoking the license of one of the companies, under which its Wisconsin business was done. By this device the company, by way of penalty for breaking its promise, was forbidden to transact any more business within the State. Up to the Supreme Court again; where the company's lawyers argued that, the law requiring the promise having been pronounced void, to punish the company for refusing to obey it must necessarily be unlawful. But the Court decided that the State authorities might revoke the license of the company for any reason deemed satisfactory, or without special reason. A State is under no obligation to allow insurance companies chartered elsewhere to open offices and issue policies within her limits. On this subject each State is sovereign. Either may allow foreign companies to enter freely, or may impose conditions; or may exclude them altogether And the Supreme Court cannot inquire what the motive was for an order of State authorities that such companies shall be excluded.

Under this decision there can be no doubt of the power of a State to enforce, by the indirect method of ordering the company out of the State if it will not comply, an agreement not to drag suits on policies into the Federal Courts. She has the same right as a householder in his dwelling; he cannot, perhaps, directly compel a caller to lay aside his hat in the parlor, but he can summon a policeman to walk an intruder out of the front door who insists on staying after he has been told to leave.

It is said that 100,000 buffalo hides will be shipped out of the Yellowstone country this spring -the result of the winter's hunt, or rather slaughter for the half-starved animals congregated to gether in narrow valleys during the cold spalls and were shot down like tame cattle. Western papers lament the rapid extermination of the buffalo ad

estimate that at the present rate of destruction there will be none left after a few years. There is another side to the matter, however. As soon as the buffalo disappears the savage Indian disappears too. The great clumsy animal is the wild Indian's chief dependence for subsistence, and furnishes him beside food with both garments and a habitation, for it is out of his hide that clothing and tent-covers are made by the nomadio tribes. Hunting the buffalo is the young brave's school of arms, horsemanship and adventure. When there are no more buffaloes to be found on the plains or in the valleys of the Rocky Mountains, the wild Indian will have to raise corn and potatoes or hang around the agencies and live on Government rations.

What is called the Dress Reform, originally

Bloomerism, has never made much progress in the United States, for good and sufficient reasons, and probably never will, here or in any other civilized ountry. The ----al taste of woman in the arrangement of her dress is worth more than all the crude plans of the theoretical costumers, even if it be not superior to sanitary considerations. We are informed The London Telegraph that in Berlin the mania for change in feminine costume has been strongly developed, and a Clothing League for the Abolition of Long Skirts established. Of course, the project could take no other than a metaphysical turn in sermany, and we are not surprised to learn that flowing garments are regarded by the Berlin League as "typical of all the disabilities wrongfully ascribed to woman, by her oppressor, man." Now, consider ing that man has little or nothing to do with female fashions, except to pay the bills, we cannot but regard this insinuation as positively cruel. Worth is the only man who is consulted at all in this world, and we are sure that Worth does not care a sou for "the disabilities wrongfully ascribed to women. the conclusion at which woman has arrived after many centuries of experience, respecting fitness, legance, propriety and comfort. So far as health s concerned, it is quite capable of all necessary modifications. It need not be troublesome; it need not be expensive, and it will probably be adhered to ong after these Berlin ladies have left this cold and ruel world for a better one. At their meeting, one Frau Peters stood up manfully, if we may say so, for skirts. We are told that "her protesting vo was drowned in a storm of indignant clamor." But Frau Peters may console herself. She is one of an verwhelming majority, and it will not be long before the Berlin clothes insurrection will be forgotten there, or remembered only through the numerous heavy volumes which German wisdom will produce

Did Lord Beaconsfield die a Christian or a Jew! This is a question which gossips are discussing in Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, one of his Lordship's executors, is said to be in possession of the fact that Disraeli returned to the faith of his forefathers, even if he ever really held any other. It is added by way of confirmation that he "did not avail himself of the services of any of the clergymen who were personally known to him." The truth probably is, that he did not have much religion of any kind. His sympathies, tastes, prefernces would naturally be with the Hebrews, with the ceremonial polity of the synagogue, with the faith which holds that the faithful are rewarded in this world, and that what we know of the next is too uncertain to be a guarantee either of happiness or of misery. I wa not for nothing that Beaconsfield was proud of an Jewish blood-it ran in his own veins in a lively and significant way. Nominally, however, and legally, he was a Christian, and was buried as such. How he was to be buried, and what men would think or say of him afterward, did not, probably, give him the least trouble.

With a bomb under it and a trip-hammer suspended over it, the future of Bossism looks just a

There have been unmistakable symptoms for a week past that the toe of the American public itched for a square kick at Bossism and " Primacy." President Garfield, acting as the highest representative of that public, has gratified its great yearning by depositing that kick where it will do the most good. It is the most popular act of his life.

Senator Conkling said it was either murder or suicide for him. He is able to see by this time that it will be a little of both.

The Republican Senators who have been bumping their forcheads in subserviency to Bossism may as well straighten up and resume the use of their spinal columns. They have been recognizing the "primacy" of the wrong man. The President of the United States is occupying the White House.

The Committee of Safety may as well disband. They were appointed to find out if the occupant of the White House had a backbone, and they have l out. They are to-day-like the man w nto the engine-room of an electric light establishment uptown, a few days ago, and carelessly took hold of the wire over which the electricity was pass-ing—wiser than they ever were before or ever ex-pected to be. It is absolutely certain that no one of them will ever again ask a President to "recognize the primacy" of the Boss.

We have a President with "grit," and "grit," is the admiration of the American heart.

It is very much feared by the Conkling journals ittle late for anxiety about the dignity of the Presi-tent to break out in that quarter.

Of course Mr. Conkling must fight now, What would become of the " primacy " of a Bosa who ran

It looks very much as if George C. Gorham would ever again be Secretary of the Senate. The able enators seem to be able to understand that they cannot carry him and the sacred sham of Scnatorial courtesy at the same time without inviting dia-acter.

There is no longer any doubt about who is Presi-

It is argued by many persons that the President's action of yesterday is all right and perfectly justifiable, but that he ought to have taken it sooner. He ould not have been so sure of public support if he had acted sooner. He has given occasion arose, the Secretary of State bethought | Conkling full opportunity to exhibit himself in his true colors, and the public understands him to-day better than it ever did before. It has been shown that there can be no harmony with Mr. Conkling unless he can have his own way. First, the President appointed to office in this State a large number of Mr. Conkling's friends. He gave him the nost generous "recognition." The moment he appointed one man who was not Mr. Conkling's friend the trouble began. Mr. Conkling says it was perfidy. He refused to report the nomination from his fidy. He refused to report the nomination from his committee. He went into the Republican caucus as soon as an executive session was decided on and begged it to vote that no nomination should be acted upon to which a single Senator objected. The caucus agreed to that outrageous request. Mr. Conkling had a Committee of Safety appointed to ask the President to surrender, and the committee had the amazing effrontery to make the request. Then it was telegraphed from Washington that Mr. Conkling was "master of the situation." The public has been watching this performance, and has been getting madder and madder as it went on. President Garfield wisely waited till this state of mind was reached, and then he struck.

MUSIC. THE MAY FESTIVAL. SECOND AFTERNOON CONCERT.

The public interest in the Music Festival shows no signs of flagging. The afternoon concerts contain the more popular elements of the Festival, and the andiences appear to be larger than those at the evening concerts. That which was present yesterday afternoon, at any rate, filled the floor of the hall completely, and seemed to be entirely satisfied with the performance. The programme, which was not so strong as that of Wednesday afternoon, was this:

o strong as that of Wednesday afternoon, was this
Concert Piece in C minor No. 1. L. Thiole
Covertare, "Euryanthe" Weber
Romanoe, "Euryanthe" Weber
Romanoe, "Ruryanthe" Weber
Polkseng from Norse suite, Op. 22. Hamerik
Scherzo from Symphony No. 7. F. L. Ritter
Koherzo from Symphony No. 7. Hander
Alfr "LARliegro" Hander
Overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Membelsohn
Reytes from "Tannhanser" Wagner
Two Hungarian Dances
Hechtative and Air, "Norma" Bellini
Rakocsy March. Berlios

The Thinle Concert Piece, which was played upon he organ by Mr. Samuel P. Warren, was one of the best things of the afternoon. Thiele was one of the small group of organists to which Reubke and A. G. litical condition of that much troubled capital. The

Ritter belonged, who were the first to feel the infloence of Boethoven, and who emancipated organs music from the stiffness and formality by which it had been bound from the time of Bach, creating the modern German school of organ composition. It is a vigorous, spirited work, somewhat involved, perhaps, and difficult to grass at a first hearing, but extremely interesting, and Mr. Warren played it with admirable strength and brilliancy. The work of the orchestra, though it was still far from being reduced and finished, was somewhat better than on Wednesday. Mn Hamerik's Folksong and Mr. Ritter's Soherzo were given, on the whole, with smoothness and expression, and the "Euryanthe" overture was performed with abundant energy. But the rapid passages were for the most part muddy and indistinct, and the "Midsummer Night's Dream Overture" was exceedingly rough. This last work is so delicate and finely wrought that roughness in its performance is fatal to its beauty, and it is not surprising, therefore, that it did not prove etfective. The Hungarian Dances lacked that snap and abandon which is so necessary for Hungarian

music, and they, too, lost much of their effect,

Madame Gerster sang the air "Sweet bird, that shun'st the noise of folly," from "L'Allegro," excellently. She was recalled, and gave a delightful readering of the "Ah! non credea," from "La Sonnambula." In the "Casta Diva" she displayed very brilliant vocalization in the latter half of aria, but her style is scarcely broad enough for the slow opening movement. Campanini, who does not seem to be in close sympa thy with German music, sang the aria "Unter bluh'nen mandelbaunen " from "Euryanthe" only indifferently. It seemed to please the audience, however, and its repetition was demanded. But he sang instead "Siegmund's Love Song," 'Die Walkure," which he bad already given at the concert on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Hamerik's setting of the charming old Norse Folk song is the same which used to be heard so often at the old Central Park Garden concerts. The air is a lovely one, and Mr. Hamerik's scering shows excellent taste and a knowledge of orchestral effects which was to be expected in a pupil of Hector Berlion's. Mr. Ritter's Sherze is a delicate, graceful composition, full of dainty conceits and rich and poetic fancy. According to the programme book, the Symphony to which it belongs was composed during a vacation spent in the White Mountains, and the Scherze portrays the gambols of the clves, gnomes and other supernatural beings with which mountains are suppose to be peopled. Mr. Ritter's elves are nimble little creatures, and altogether different from the somewhat heavy-footed surites that Hofman shows us in Folk song is the same which used to be heard so the creatures, and altogether different from the some-what heavy-footed sprites that Hofman shows us in the Scherzo of his "Pritjot" Symphony, "Elves of Light and Frost Giants." The movement is bright, melodious and flowing, and it is simply but effectively scored.

PERSONAL.

The Princess Amelia Caroline Gasparine Leopoldine Henrietta Louise Elizabeth Françoise Maximilieune of Fürstenberg, the lady to whom James Gordon Bennett is reported to be engaged, is the only daughter of Charles Egon, Prince of Fürstenberg, and is thirty-three years old.

Lord Beaconsfield, as Mr. Disraeli and a lawyer's clerk, performed the usual drudgery at that time imposed on learners. He copied papers, an old fellow-clerk says, and served them, but he had no taste for the profession though he was in the greatest house in the City of London.

Mr. Charles Dickens writes to The London Standard that his father was not interred in Westminster Abbey in contravention of the terms of his will; and he adds: "The directions he left behind him reated only to the manner, and not to the place, of his burial, and were most carefully observed. Had his will expressed any desire that his remains should rest in any particular place, it would have been re-ligiously obeyed."

One of the pleasantest things said about Lord Beaconsfield was uttered by the Vicar of his parish, Hughenden. "I never in my life, that I know of," said Mr. Blagden, "applied to him for help without his meeting me in the most kindly and generous way. Those who knew him well had an everincreasing affection for him. No public man, I suppose, was ever able to call forth such an amount of devotion as he did, not only among his political sup-porters, but still more when we come to the narrower circle of his own place. I nover, in the course of the twelve years I have been here, heard one of his tenants, or one of those who served him, say an un-kind or bitter word of him."

Mr. Whittier, while Editor of The New-England Review, a Whig publication, was obliged to reply to an attack made by William Lloyd Garrison on Mr. Clay as a slaveholder. The Hartford Post says that Mr. Garrison responded vigorously, and that an acquaintance, Mr. Morgan, afterward entering Mr. Whittier's office, found him agitated and excited and preparing an answer to Garrison. He handed the manuscript to Mr. Morgan with the request that he should read it, and without a word further left the place. When he returned he inquired of Mr. Morgan how he liked the article. The latter replied that it was entirely successful as a response to the great agitator's argument. Mr. Whittier took the that it was entirely successful as a response to the great agitator's argument. Mr. Whittier took the manuscript in his hand and tore it into shreds, remarking with an expression of intense feeling in his looks: "Mr. Morgan, I cannot enter into a controversy with that man. He has God's eternal truth on his side."

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria has sent daily since his betrothal a bouquet of white flowers to Stephanie. In order that the gift may not beome monotonous it each day takes a different shape for instance, a casket of roses holding a pair of pearl that the President will "steep from the dignity of arrings; or an "S" in primulas mounted on a lace his high office" if he makes a personal fight. It is a fan; or a basket weven of white like with a liming of lilies of the valley; or, queerest of all, a floral harmess for the Princess's riding horse. It is related that when the present Queen of Belgium crossed the that when the present Queen of Belgium crossed the frontier on her way to her wedding she wore a bennet trimmed with artificial grapes. Being tired with her reception, she took the bonnet off and laid it on one side, when an officer of the escort, anxious for a souvenir of the day, surrepitionsly picked off a grape. A contrade followed suit, the example spread, and soon all the trimming was ripped off, next the strings disappeared, and lastly the straw itself, bit by bit. When the bride looked for her bonnet it had vanished, and she was obliged to wear another, going on her journey with a very dubicus opinion of her new subjects honesty.

London May 5.—Victor Hugo is suffering from a

LONDON, May 5 .- Victor Hugo is suffering from a severe cold. His friends are uneasy regarding his condition.

GENERAL NOTES

A manufacturing company in Providence, R. L, has received a piece of bleached cotton cloth manu-factured in England for the West India trade. It bears a counterfeit of the Providence company's ticket and trade-mark, but is of decidedly inferior quality to the goods made by them. The Charlestown, Mass., Antique Association

is making arrangements for an unusually elaborate cele-bration on June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The early morning concert and balloon as-cension will probably be given up, and the funds raised for them devoted to the parade of the Antiques. Later in the day the Prescott statue will be unveiled, with an address by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. The relations of the Marine Hospital Service

of this country to commerce, to the public and to the medical profession are discussed in a pamphiet report asued by the State Medical Society of California. The society charges that the service is not a charity, but an unnecessary usurpation of the duties of the Medical pro-fession, and should be "put upon a basis of ulti-mate extinction."

The movement in Boston in favor of a World's Fair in that city in 1885 is growing and strengthening. It is proposed to use as a nucleus the grounds and buildings now being prepared for minor expositions this fall, thus saving an important item of expense. A rough estimate has been made showing that the total cost of the enterprise would not exceed \$3,000,000, and business men are confident that such an investment would be repaid, dellar for dellar.

Three of the four sections of the Louisiana dry-dock at Algiers, opposite New-Orleans, which broke up last week, have been found. Two of them were grounded on the flats at Point Celeste, forty miles down the river, w le the third hept on until it reached the head of the passes, near the mouth of the river, where it, too, went ashore. The fourth section has not been found, and is now probably navigating the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The journals of Western Europe are showing great auxiety over the plague, which is raging on the great auxiety over the plague, which is raging on the banks of the Euphrates, and manifests a strong intention to invade Europe. Two years ago Russia stamped out the disease by measures of inexorable rigor, but the Turks are too apathetic and fatalistic to oppose it affectually, and its progress in Asia seems to justify the demands made upon European Governments to take means for its immediate repression before it appears, as is threatened, upon the shores of the Bosphorus and the Black Sca.

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